PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Opening of the Second Session of the Fifty-First Congress.

President Harrison Transmits His Second Annual Message to Congress, which is Read in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-Promptly at moon both houses of Congress were called to order, in the presence of large and interested crowds of spectators. Numerous floral emblems deco-

communication he might be pleased to

At 1:30 p. m. Private Secretary Halford appeared at the bar of the House and presented the President's annual message which was at once read. A copy was also presented in the Senate.

The message is as fellows: TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTAgress in the usual course, will exhibit in de-tail the operations of the Government for the last fiscal year. Only the more imporin this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the

The vast and increasing business of the Government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenue, amounting to above \$50,000,000, has been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers. responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped un-'avorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom, because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the needs of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all the methods of the Administration and to cover it. the Administration, and to every item of ex-

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the states of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE. The International Marine Conference reached a very gratifying result. The regu-lations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of Congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proc-lamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion

The Brazilian refueld.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not expendent to the with the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an experiency.

Clain - convention between the United States and V-neznella of 1866 brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident, which was for many years the subject of d-cussion between the United States and V-neznella of 1866 brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident with the new government, but it was not described by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident with the new government, but it was not described by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident with the new government, but it was not described by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident with the new government, but it was not described by a spirit of impartiality with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits with great follows and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits with great follows and a light partial follows. completely recognized until an opportunity has leen disposed of in a manner alike had been afforded to ascertain that it had orable and satisfactory to both parties. popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurances of this fact, no time was lost in extending the new government a full and cordial welcome Into the family of American commonwealths.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES. ening to involve all Central America in conflict, and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of interests. The efforts of this Government were promptly and zealously exercised to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed August 26, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recog-nized. General Esets, the Chief of the Pro-visional Government, has since been con-firmed in the presidency by the Assembly and diplomatic recognition duly followed.

THE KILLING OF BARRUNDIA. The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific Mail Steamer Acapulco, while an-chored en transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to in-vade Gautemala from Mexican territory General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representa-tives of the United States was sought to effect his selzure, first at Champrico, where the steamer touched, and afterwards at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written or-der from the United States Minister, the latter furnished the desired the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the conditions of his action, that General Barrundia's life of his action, that General Barrindia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrec-tionary movements. This letter was pro-duced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in in ervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemaian authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be held for such offenses under what was de-scribed as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from

THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT. The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making the most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time. THE CHILIAN CLAIMS.

During the year negotiations have been re-newed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our Minis-ter at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early said satisfactory adjustment. early and satisfactory adjustment.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence. The communi-cations of the Chinese Minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conven-tional relations with his country; and at the same time this Government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the inter-ests and protections of our clizens in China. In persuance of the concurrent resolution of October 1, 1880. I have proposed to the Gov-ernment of Mexico, and Great Britain, to consider a conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers. FRANCE.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products, and it is believed that substantial progress has been made towards a

THE CARLOS-BUTTERFIELD CLAIM. On the 22d day of August last, Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrater, selected under the treaty of December 6, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compessation was due from the Danish Government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Carlos-Butterfield claim.

The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Ber-lin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to pro-duce salutary effects. The formation of the Government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable adminis-tration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan Islands.
The Chief Justice has been chosen by the King
of Sweden and Norway on the invitation of
the three powers and will soon be installed. The Land Commission and the Municipal Council are in process of organization. A rational and evenly-distributed scheme of taxation, both municipal and upon imports, is in operation. Malietoa is respected as King.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was pro-claimed on the 25th of last March. Its benefi-cial work is already apparent. The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the corre-spondencewhich will soon be laid before Conapondence which will soon be laid before Con-seess. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by Her Majesty's flovernment, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed unot thought to be calcu-

DAWAH AND THE M'KINLEY BILL. In the Tariff act a wrong was done to the Kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to prebetween the United States and the Kingdom this Government.

MR. VANBOREL'S CLAIM. An award in layor of the claim of Mr. Vanbokel the matter of the claim of pay. The matter of the Line of t An award in favor of the United States in he matter of the claim of Mr. Vanbokel

States and Italy are now under considerate tion. You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitations of the Italian Government to take part in an approaching conference to consider the universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the reck of the reference to the consideration of the processor of the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the consideration of the processor of the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the connected with lows in the reck of the reference to the connected with lower than the reck of the connected with the reck of the reference to the connected with the reck of the reference to the connected with the reck of the reference to the reck of the connected with the reck of the reference to the reference to the reck of the reference to the reference t proaching conference to consider the universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this Government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in the Italian proposal.

Seed to swell the feets of the officers or to harass well-disposed citizens. Especial attacks with the prosecutions of violations of the election laws and offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence.

TREATY RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. To the Senate and House of Refresenta-Tives—The reports of the several executive departments, which will be laid before Con-subject of consideration and of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate; and, while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United tant incidents and results and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendation I shall submit, will be referred to expectations of the Japanese Government and maintain the present and long-existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be effected.

MEXICAN APPAIRS The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of inimate intercourse and reciprocal interest has never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. The cordial character of our relations with Spain w grants the hope that by the contin-uance of methods of friendly negotiation, much respond to the direction of an accustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and develorment of our trade with the island of Cuba is vest the companying relations of the United tates and Spain with a peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arranger ent in regard to commerce, based upon the receipt provision of the recent scrupulous care. vest the commercial relations of the ariff et, would operate most benefic covernments. This subject is now

receiving attention. JOHN ERICSSON. The storation of the remains of John criess a to Sweden afforded a gratifying oco honor the memory of the great into whose genius our country owes so ind to bear witness to the unbroken hip which has existed between the of cong hich bore him and our own, which fluence clain. d him as a citizen.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS. On the 2d of September last the commission appointed to revise the proceedings of the

abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands, increased provision must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of super-The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other States, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatsented that I need only commend the subject had to your attention.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1800, were \$463,962,080.55, and the total ex-1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$38.618, 581.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,997.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105.344,497.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$18,000,923.79, and the expenditures \$15,739.51 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased \$5.835.842.88, and the reeccipts increased \$5,835,842.88, and the re-cipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89. while on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,074.96 in excess of the

preceding year. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows:

Receipts from all sourcese, \$496,900,000; total expenditures, \$34,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is de-ducted a gain of about \$16,000,000 realized during the first four months of the year. For the year 1892 the total estimated re-ceipts are \$373,000,000 and the estimated exsenditures \$357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the ar, will give \$06,147,790.58 as the sum avail-ble for the redemption of outstanding ends or other uses. The estimates of reelpts and expenditures for the Post-Office

Department being equal are not included in this statement on either side. PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION. The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved June 14, 1896, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of Treasury notes contemplated by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation are responsibilities, but to all our people. to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a more beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

The recent monetary disturbances in Engiand are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsivelegislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international supposed in the supposed interest in the first permanent for the framework of silver. THE RECENT FINANCIAL FLURRY. tional agreement for the free use of sliver as a coin metal.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY. The efforts of the Secretary to increase the

for the last fiscal year than ever becare.

for the last fiscal year than ever before.

THE WAR PEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 23 per cent. as compared with the same months of 1889.

OFFICIAL RECORDS. The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the hospital and service records of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the hospital and the hos

lated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling season some arrangements may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing troubles.

This change was effected in July, 1889, and at that time there were 40.534 cases awaiting attention, more than half of these being calls from the Pension Office for information necdistry in the Pension Office for information necdistry in the property of the Executive will be very plain.

The BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already answered.

COAST DEFENSE WORKS AND ORDNANCE. I concur in the recommendations of the some was wholly unintentional. Buttes were seried on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing works and ordinance. Plans have been practically agreed upon and there can be no good of Hawaii without indicating the necessary reason for delaying the execution of them exception in favor of that Kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of expedition. ports fornishes an urgent reason for wise

STATE MILITIA. The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States generally, and most apprepriately, designated the "Na-tional Guard," should be continued and en-

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have improved. A large economy in expendi-tures and an increase of \$4,750,000 improved. A large economy in expendi-tures and an increase of \$1,750,000 in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,300 as against \$0,350,180 last year. Notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service, mail routes have been extended and quickened and greater accuracy and dispatch in distri-bution and delivery have been attained.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW. The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to otteries, approved September 19, 1896, ha-been received with great and deserved pop-ilar favor. The Post-Office Department and the Department of Justice at once entere upon the enforcement of the law wit sympathetic vigor, and already the publimails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery com-

THE NAVY. The construction and equipment of the new hips for the navy have made very satisfac-ory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed ooth in the Government and private energy, and watched with the most

ARMOR PLATES The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reuce that to the minimum. It is a source congratulation that the anticipated inof these modern vessels upor the esprit du corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Con-On the 2d of September last the commission pointed to revise the proceedings of the lain - convention between the United States and Venezuela of 1866 brought its labors to a vited to the recommendations of the Secre-

has been disposed of in a manner alike hon-orable and satisfactory to both parties. tions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though The legislation of the past few years has evinced on the part of Congress a growing evinced on the importance of the consular to the more rapid settlement of the Indians to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments and the restora-tion to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect so far as the work was confined to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,900 acres of land.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. The policy outlined in my last annual mes sage in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been car-ried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion nor imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits.

PENSIONS. The Disability Pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force as provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The ex-amination and adjadication of claims have, amination and adjadication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the Government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enactment of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

THE MORMONS.

THE MORMONS. The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormom population in Utah are observed with great satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any mar-riage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in re-straining infractions of the law of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or bellef of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revela-

recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to deternine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying. Another belt of States stretches from the At-

THE CENSUS. The enumeration of people of the United States under the provision of the act of March 1, 1860, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives among the several States.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves special attention, in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very and organization.

The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the dis-paraging imputations that have been put oon them abroad have resulted in substan tial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to partici-pate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products, provided for by the act of August 30, 1820, will afford as perfect a guarantee for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption that measures of minor and local interest that measures are not now brought the session has a fixed inmit, and it these measures are not now brought the act of a final vote all the work that has been done upon them by this Congress is lost.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a cor mercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impar-tiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropria- changes.

LEGISLATION.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business. I do not doubt some of these measures were enacted at so some of these measures were enacted at so late a period, that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially mani-

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but in that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$8,500,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole ountry of about 84 per cent, while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October. 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 113; per cent. These igures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the ountry. That this large business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were three hundred less failures reported in October, 180, than in the same month of the preced-

ing year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000. EXPORTS. The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$10,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—al-ways a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent consus bulletin to have been 153 per cent, greater in 1800 than in 1880, and the production of steel 230 per cent. greater. Mining in coal has had no limita-tion except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller imber of employes affected by strikes and lock-outs than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people. These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people, or out of any discredit attached to our securities held that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency i ingland, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. We could not, however, wholly escape the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation, accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that these evil incidents, which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give our people profitable re-turns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be submitted to im-portant general change, would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most se-

rious character. THE M'KINLET TARIFF.

The General Tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect on trade and prices still stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the price of articles wholly unaffected by the Tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the Silver bill undoubtly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver ligislation was by many erroneusly attributed to the Tariff act. THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

There is neither wisdom nor suggestion that the subject of tariff revision snall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope exception. But, in its general scope and effect, I think, it will justify the sup-port of those who believe that American leg-islation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American work-

The misinformation as to the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the sav-ings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperty of our people. Aiready upon importations imputed to the act is not instriled. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent, greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent greater. than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confi-dently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the

The admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union are events full of interest and congratulations, not only to the There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hart of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always get. But afiar all this is done, it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great Powers.

RECIPROCITY. There were but two methods of obtaining control of this question open to Congress. To place all these articles upon the datiable list subject to such treaty agreements as deserves special attention, in view of the The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplusts the lowest practice, and the formers, looking to an increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplusts the lowest practice, and he formers, looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It is the found that the converse of money in circulation during the past two decreases of money in circulation during the past two decreases of money in circulation during the past two devoted to the promotion of the interests during the eighteen months he has been in ling the ninercase of money in circulation that the converse of the surplusts of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase surplusts that is the surplust of the surplusts of the s could be secured, or to place them all pres-ently upon the free list, but subject to the re-imposition of specified duties if the coun-tries from which we receive them should re-

NEW LEGISLATION. In addition to the important bills that be-came laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest im-portance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two Houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if

the progress of those that are of universal interest. In view of these conditions, I interest. In view of these conditions, I refrain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be made, and most earnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation now well advanced, to some of these measures which seem to me most important I now which seem to me most important I now briefly call your attention.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE. I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the developments of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the Tariff bill will be largely limited, and its benefits retarded and diminished if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial ex-

THE INTERNATIONAL-AMERICAN BANK. I had occasion, in May last, to transmit to Congress a report adopted by the International American Conference upon the subject of the incorporation of an international American bank, with a view to facilitating The dollars of precious golden hue. money exchange between the states repre sented in that conference. Such an institu-tion would greatly promote the trade we are I renew the recommen dation that a careful and well-guarded char-

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT. The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court

a position when final action is easily attain able, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to save the essential features of this very important measure. In this connection I carnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of the Judges of the United States District courts be so readfusted that none of them shall receive less than \$5,000 per annum. A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The enactment of a National bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. The Constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject, it should be exercised and uniform rules provided for the administration of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences re-sulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of this power by Congress, and from the conflicting State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately should be removed by the enactment of a simple, in expensive and permanent National bankrupt

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright and protection to foreign authoron a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors, abroad. THE ARID REGIONS.

The subject of the conversion and distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from Con-gress, but has not yet been put upon a per-manent or satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agriculture, but out of the danger that the water supply and its sites for the necessary catch basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations and be used to render subservent the large areas dependent upon such supply.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME. The use of the telegraph by the Post-Office Department as a means for the rapid trans-mission of written communications is, I be-lieve, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The Government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own ir operate telegraph lines. It does, how-, seem to be quite practicable the Government to contract with telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the Post-Office Department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of

ELECTION LAWS.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential humane conditions of National life, I do not doubt that with absolute manimty they would begin with free and honest news headed "Developments of the last lemand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that elec-tion laws and methods are sometimes cuningly contrived to secure minority control. violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law, provid-ing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections, offered an effective method of re forming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the ountry, and its wholesome restraints and enalties will be useful in all. The constitu-ionality of such legislation has been affirmed y the Supreme Court. Its probable effect-veness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of denounced as it it were a new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Con-gress. It has declared that votes for mem-bers of Congress must be written or printed ballots. It has provided for the appointment by the Circuit Courts in certain cases. and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens' of election supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identi-fication and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the ballots are counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives any evi-dence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of Deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls. support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

The present law stops just a little short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the

certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cared. Equality of representation and the purity of the electors must be maintained, or every thing that is valuable in our system of Government is lost. The qualifica-tions of an elector must be sought in the aw, not in the opinions, prejudices, or fears of any class, however, powerful. The oath of the elector to the ballotox must be free from the ambush of fear and be anticipation of fraud; the count so true hat none shall gainsay it. Such a law should that hone shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fail here and notthere, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotton that universal. Nor should it be forgotton that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the Nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the pesse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law. One can not be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seek only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the nity can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without respect to the law with the violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness can not be leveed and made to flow in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property. But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful mathods of fraud are made impossible that they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed liw gives to any qualified suppranted by intimication and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elect or, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the unimosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been seems to make the some electors. have been accustomed to exercise the frog-chise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosales ought not to be confessed without shame and can not be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice isleft to me but to enforce with wiger all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the madequacies of such laws be promptly remedied.

APPROPRIATION BILLS. The preparation of the general appropria-tion bills should be conducted with the great est care and the closest scrutiny of expendi tures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

NO TIME TO WASTE I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awalting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage the work of the Fifty-first Congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

Executive Mansion O.C. Dec. 1.1886.

ANOTHER TALE OF WOE lifttle tariff bill once grew a little bill of the chosen few, McKin ley, Reed and Mr. Q.

It grew, it grew! -Listen to my tale of wor The "grand old" party passed it through, -Listen to my tale of woe! That little bill dawned on the view Of the elephant and monopoly, too, -Them two, them two!

-Listen to my tale of woe! Chorus-

Hard trials for them two! Monopoly and his animal truc, And the tariff for the few. -That grew, that grew, -Listen to my tale of woe Now, all for the bill their votes ther throw,

Listen to my tale of w-c.

-Listen to my tale of woe!

-Poor McE., poor old Q.! -Listen to my tale of woel So the bill was swallowed with scarce a chew. -Listen to my tale of whe! And then the trouble began to brew

but from the poor man's pockets flew

A trouble Jim Plaine could not subduc, Too true! Too true! -Listen to my tale of weed (Hard trials, etc.)

Under the snow where the ballots flew, -Listen to my tale of woel They planted the "grand old" party who To great political trades was true, Boo-hoo! Beo-hoo! -Listen to my tale of woe!

-Listen to my tale of woe! Lined with the gold of the chosen few! Ab well! Its mission on earth is throught -Listen to my tale of woe!

HOW M'KINLEYISM WORKS. A Comparison Showing the Effects of Re-

publican Legislation. Though McKinleyism has been routed' horse and foot, its evil effects will be felt for months to come in lower wages. higher prices for necessaries of life. times generally. In the matter of trade consists of the passions and issues wages. Republicans were assured by Reed and McKinley, and even by Ben Harrison, that protection meant more to see their party from a new point of work and higher remuneration and view. If ever a party stood still and cheapness was sneered at as the peculiar bane of American life. Now, however, the workman finds that there is less work, lower wages and higher prices for the necessaries of life.

Of the truth of this assertion most laborers are unfortunately painfully aware and those who, owing to specially favorable conditions, have not yet felt the evil effects of the ill-considered with bayonets. and dishonest measure known as the McKinley bill, have only to turn to the news and editorial columns of Republican papers to find abundant confirmation of the unwisdom of the chief measure of Republican legislation. Thus the Chicago Tribune, which lacked the courage of its convictions or convictions for its courage, and thus gave its usual halfhearted support to the McKinley bill, the other day had half a column of per day, the wages of the drawing-in to throw off the excessive burdens of girls reduced, and there is apprehen. protection. sion of "a general cut down" in wages. Lynn, Mass., have struck to resist a re- rality amounted to 34,928. duction of wages. (3) Seventy girls at | In Minnesota the Republican plural-Ashland, Pa., have quit on account of a reduction of wages. (4) The Cleveland malleable iron works reduced wages

iron mines of Michigan. could be indefinitely increased by cullings from other Republican sources. On the other hand, from the same sources, we learn: (1) That the stock- about 29,600. In 1888 the Republican holders of the Pennsylvania Steel Com- candidates' plurality amounted to 25,pany have voted to increase the capital | 000. stock from \$8,000,000 to \$5,000,000; that the last six months have been the most profitable in the com- 000. This year the Democrats win by pany's history, and that the profits 8,000. for last year were over 30 per cent. (2) That the Etna Iron Company has increased its capital stock to the Republican pourality was 27,667; \$500,000 and declared a dividend of this year the Democratic plurality is \$198,000. (8) That the Bethlehem Iron 34,500. Company has voted to increase the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for relief from the burden of tariff taxaand made 25 per cent. profit last year. | tion, and it is apparent from their fig-(4) That the Thomas Iron Company has ures that they have done their utmost declared a dividend of 25 per cent. The comparison between the results

to the laborer and the manufacturer as shown in the above ought to be suffiworks. Protect manufacturers from all and the Republicans 15. foreign competition and then by means urers can easily "protect" themselves Y. World. against American workmen and laborers, and the gathering of taxes from sixty-three millions of peomusic of McKinleyism-or would have South" behind it. It is now backed by gone on, so far as the Chicago Tribune | the solid United States .- St. Louis Reis concerned, had not the American peo- public. ple uttered a protest that has frightened . - Senator Cullom thinks that the an election are learning some whole- able affair. - Philadelphia Times. political infallibility that has hereto- forence with Premier Blaine recently fore invested its leaders is departing, the President's beard was covered with let us hope, never again to appear .- | a heavy frost is based only upon circum-Chicago Herald.

UNNECESSARY WORRY.

Distress of the Republicans Over Imagin-

ary Difficulties. The Republican papers manifest the most touching solicitude last "their friends, the enemy," shall accumwisely in the enganization of the next Congress and'in the measures it shall propose. They turn away from their own griefs, and, perhaps, hope to mitigate skized steamships. If Chauncey's them in picturing coming lellowship in penchant for talk is not curbed be will misfortune. The selection of the successor of Speaker Reed is a prominent source of unessiness to them. At times | cago Times. they see "the Confederacy in the saddie;" again a combination of the South | men in Michigan, two in California, one and West against the East, and in New Hampshire and a lot more in emitarrassment growing out of the other States by less one hundred majorassumed Presidential aspirations of ity each. Pechaps there is some natestain prominent Democrats. If wal law that gives nearly all the narthe diversion of their minds in this low squeezes to the same party. -St. direction affords any relief, there Paul Globe. should be too much humane spirit and | - In the flush of success the victorious cheerfulness over the situation among Democracy must not forget that the the elements that have aided in the Republican octopus, like the dragon in chastisement of the politically was ward, | the fable of old, dies hard. The waters to desire to interrupt these Republican | in the vicinity of where the monster reefforts. Still, there need be little men- ceived his disabling blow are already tal fatigue induced by rapid movement, discolored with Blaine's ink-clouds of as it is a whole year before the Demo- "reciprocity."-Chicago Globe. cratic House will meet and the natural | - The man who discovers a prompt processes of evolution may alleviate cure for the consumption of our departtheir stress in that time. The Demo-ing surplus will earn fame and graticrats will have excellent material to tude. But at present there is no select from, and the man they put in prompter cure than the resort to one or place of Reed may not wear a tash, but two elections as a means of inoculating an. He will not oppress the little little respect for economy.-Pittsburgh

be able at times to even recognize the shrunken greatness from the Portland district of Maine. He will not thank God that the House "is not a deliberative body." The majority will rule, but it will not disturb the spared monuments that choose to be mute observers of the procession as it passes by. -St. Paul Globe.

A PARTY OF THE PAST.

Force and Frand Have Had Their Day and Give Way to Better Things. The Republicans have had no end of fun at the expense of the alleged Bourbon Democrats who learned nothing and forgot nothing while they were out of power. Their writers and speakers have humorously described the old Colonels of the South who preferred to live in the past and refused to keep step

with the progress of the age. The Republican sense of humor is ensily tickled at times, and the fancy pictures so frequently drawn of the aleged Bourbone and Southern Colonels never failed to excite the amusement of the insolent and swaggering victors

But the partisans whose knell of doom has been sounded are at last beginning to see themselves as others see them. A rude shock has clarified their vision, and they see an uncout a figure, half soldier, half bushwhacker, in a time of profound peace, frowning upon the honest toilers ground But what of the bill that was passed through? him, levying tribute in the shape of a robber tariff and threatening to draw his sword when a protest is made. In this guise appears the Republican party to-day, aquarter of a century after the close of the war. It is the same old combination of force and fraud that loomed up in the carpet-hag governments of reconstruc-

tion times. Talk about Bourbons and fossil Colonels! They are progressive twentieth-century men by the side of these warlike bummers, whose sels stock in

of a generation ago. The Republican leaders are beginning lived in the past, it is the party of Mc-Kinley and Reed. It has stood in the way of peaceful progress; it has nursed sectionalism, and it has raised its voice for war when the people were ready to forgive and forget. It has tried to turn this Republic into a plutocracy; it has looted the public treasury, and it has threatened to perpetuate its rule

There is no longer room in this country for such a party. It is a party of the past, and it will soon be only a matter of history. It has outlived its day, and is dying. It will not be mourned-triumphant Democracy will soon heal the scars that it has left behind .- Atlanta Constitution

HOW THE FARMERS VOTED Facts and Figures Showing the Position

of the People on the Tariff Issue. In all the Northwestern agricultural elections. And it is gratifying to know gen. few days," "Some reductions of wages States the issue before the people in the really there is a growing and non-partisan few days," "Some reductions of wages States the issue before the people in the under the McKinley bill." From the last election was the McKinley tariff dispatches given we learn that: (1) bill. The farmers do not like the policy The spoolers in the Merrimac mills of that measure, and showed by their have had their pay reduced 15 cents votes for Congressmen that they propose

> In Indiana in 1988 the Republican (2) The armature winders of the Thom. | plurality in the Congressional vote was son-Houston Electric Company, at 4,571. This year the Democratic pluity of 1888 was 31,456. This year the

Democratic plurality was 14,076.

In Kansas the Republican plurality last week. (5) There are strikes in the on the Congressional vote of two years ago was 78,000; this year the opposition This is quite a respectable list and carried the State by more than 12,000. The farmers of Nebraska gave to the Democratic and Alliance candidates for Congress an aggregate plurality of

> In Idwa the Republicans carried the Congressional districts in 1888 by 28,-

> The verdice against the tariff law-in Illinois was very emphatic. In 1888

> It is to Congress that the farmers look to defeat the men responsible for the McKinley bill. In these six States the Republicans

have 41 Representatives in the present cient to convince even the most pur. House and the Democrats 18. In the blind high tariffite how McKinleyism next House the Democrats will have 44

There is no doubt as to the position of trusts and combines the manufact- of the farmers on the tariff issue. - N.

FROM DEMOCRATIC PAPERS. -The Democratic party can no longer ple will go merrily on to the be accused of having only the "Solid

the tariff robbers into something resem- McKinley bill needs revamping. When bling political honesty. For the first | new soles, heels, uppers, eyelets and time in many years Republicans after laces are also added it will be a service-, some truths in their own papers, and the -The story that at the close of a con-

> stantial prebability.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. -"Candidly, Lije," said the Chief Magistrate, "what do you think of the

> prospects for '92?" "Candidly, sire,"returned the secretary, "it looks daily less like a prospect and more like an ourlook. "-N. Y. Sup. -Dr. Depew champions the Blainereciprocity juggle with a plea for sub-

> expose Juggler Blaine's little trick before the show has fairly begun. - Chi--The Democrats get two Congress-

e will be a gentleman and immane the representatives of the people with a